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Third and Jefferson streets.

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House.

If the President's plan for the repeal of

the Sherman silver law embraces the

repeal of the tax on wildcat bank notes

he can no longer rank as a sound money

man.

When Henry Watterson declares that

the mission of the Democratic party is

"not to conserve, but to destroy," he ex-

plains the present uncertainty in business

circles.

If Governor Matthews were able to

appoint as judges all the Democrats who

have asked to be appointed to the Su-

preme Court vacancy, there would be

few left to practice the profession of law.

Two months ago Congressman Dal-

zell, of Pennsylvania, offered \$1,000 to

any man who would bring him evidence of

a fraudulent pension in his district,

but no one has undertaken to earn the

money.

If the winter wheat fields promise no

better elsewhere than they do in some of

the best wheat counties in Indiana the

crop will be much smaller than has yet

been predicted. An average field of

wheat is a rare exception.

"The Passing of Our President" is the

caption of a column article in the

Charleston News and Courier, in which

not Mr. Cleveland, but Jeff Davis, is

deified. But at times the Charleston

paper applauds Mr. Cleveland.

CONSIDERING that the setting aside of

the fee and salary law would add sev-

eral thousand to the perquisites of the

Attorney-general, there are suspicious

persons who find in that fact the reason

of his backwardness to do his duty in

defending the constitutionality of the law.

If it is true that those persons who

are circulating cards declaring that the

Mayor's officials will not let Tomlinson

Hill to Protestants, and will let Catholics

have it, are secretly at work to

consolidate the Catholic vote for the

Mayor, it may turn out as miserably as

has his City railway scheme.

THERE were several soldiers' monu-

ments unveiled on Memorial day at dif-

ferent points throughout the country,

but they were all dedicated distinctly to

the soldiers of the war for liberty.

There is but one monument in the

United States that places the Mexican

war for slavery on the same footing

with that for the suppression of the re-

bellion, and that one will doubtless

stand alone through all the ages.

THE New York World has ascertained

that the United States has sent abroad

several hundred millions' worth more of

merchandise and gold than it has re-

ceived from abroad, and remarks that

this export shows so much money which

might have been expended here that

was sent elsewhere. So far as it was sent

abroad to pay for articles we can pro-

duce under proper conditions the World

is right; but so far as the excess of ex-

port was merchandise it was labor, and

was so much home labor sent out of the

country for a market. The World reads

a lecture about the waste of expending

money abroad for what can be produced

or invested at home. Nevertheless, the

World favors a tariff policy which will

surely increase the imports of foreign

goods, representing foreign labor, to be

paid with home gold representing wages

which should be paid at home.

EIGHTY-ONE Republican clerks in the

General Land Office are to be removed

July 1, on the ground of lack of approp-

riations, the list of victims having al-

ready been made out. A reduction of the

clerical force may be justifiable, and

if there is no appropriation for their

payment, it is necessary; but the manner

in which the removals are made shows

a disposition to place partisan consid-

erations above all others. Admitting

that the clerical force has to be reduced,

the interests of the public service would

suggest that the least efficient and

undeserving clerks should be selected

for removal, without regard to politics.

All the public offices in Washington

contain a greater or less number of poor

clerks, men who are incompetent, ineffi-

cient, idlers or shirks. Even among

those who do not come under either of

these heads, there are grades of excel-

lence, some clerks being much more ef-

ficient than others. The removal of as

many as eighty-one clerks from one bu-

reau affords an opportunity to weed out

the poor ones, and if the public interests

were consulted, that would be done.

But in this case there has been no at-

tempt at weeding out the incompetents,

the only effort being to get rid of Re-

publicans. The basis on which the re-

movals are to be made shows an utter

disregard of the public interests and of

the spirit of civil-service reform.

SENATOR TURPIE has returned from

Washington, and by an interview in the

Sentinel gives some account of his

stewardship. Everybody knows that

Mr. Turpie is a very narrow man and intensely partisan, but it might be supposed that after six years in the Senate he would have well-settled views concerning some or all of the great questions of foreign or domestic policy now before the country. This is what he says:

The time since the adjournment of Congress has been largely occupied in preparing and presenting candidacies for the various appointments. I believe that in cases pending the work has been fully done up to the point of decision and awaits now only the action of the appointing power. In cases not immediately pending much work has also been done, but as vacancies do not occur in these for many months, future attention will be given them.

This work has been cheerfully done by all members of the Democratic delegation in Congress from Indiana. It has involved the examination of much correspondence, a mass of papers on file, numerous personal interviews and careful consideration. We have served all, but it is impossible that all can be appointed. We have tried to serve every applicant in a fair and open canvass for appointments. Some of the places will not be filled until the next session—or until the beginning of the next year—but when the roll is completed no action of the State will be found neglected.

From this it would appear that six years in the Senate have not enabled Mr. Turpie to absorb any ideas in relation to policies and public affairs beyond preparing and presenting Democratic applications for office. Truly, this is a great report to be made by a United States Senator.

LAW AND ITS ENFORCEMENT.

Aside from its tragic aspect, the Haughville murder presents some features which the people of that town and of all towns would do well to think about. The murder was committed in a saloon which was open long after 11 o'clock, in plain violation of law. The 11-o'clock closing law has been on the statute book for many years, and has been constantly, habitually and openly violated in every city and considerable town in the State. It is violated with the knowledge, and often with the connivance, of the police. This is a shameful state of affairs. If it were possible to arrive at a just conclusion and present a truthful statement of the amount of crime which this violation of law has led to and been directly responsible for during past years it would be appalling.

In a moral sense, the police, and city and town authorities who wink at this violation of law are responsible for the crimes which flow from it. The law should either be enforced or repealed. Far better no saloon-closing law than one which is constantly violated in such a way as to make officers of the law parties to crime.

Again, two of the persons who accompanied the murdered man into the saloon after midnight were members of the municipal government of Haughville, one the town treasurer and the other a town trustee. It is a striking commentary on our political methods and morals that such men are elected to office. Haughville is no worse in this regard than many, perhaps most, other towns. It is only that the flashlight of this midnight murder has revealed a state of things which, to our disgrace, be it said, is by no means exceptional. In so far as the election to offices of trust and honor of men who wink at or participate in the violation of law is conducive to lawlessness, the people who elect them are morally responsible for crime. In electing such men to office the people are poisoning the sources of justice and undermining the foundations of good government.

THE BRIGGS CASE.

Probably it was the opinion of most persons not familiar with the methods of ecclesiastical bodies that a vote by the General Assembly to sustain the appeal from the decision of the New York Presbytery in the Briggs case would be equivalent to ordering a new trial. Such, however, is not the fact. In voting to sustain the appeal, the General Assembly reversed the verdict of the New York Presbytery, and, without further consideration of the facts or evidence in the case, adjudged Dr. Briggs guilty of the charges brought against him. So he stands before the world branded as a heretic by the supreme authority of the Presbyterian Church by a vote of 333 to 115.

It is difficult to forecast the possible results of this action, but they may have an important bearing on the future of the Presbyterian Church. The fact that nearly one-fourth of the delegates voted to sustain Dr. Briggs shows that he has a large following in the church, and it is not unlikely that the action of the General Assembly will increase it. Dr. Briggs represents a liberal school of high thinkers who cannot bring themselves to surrender their consciences or allow their reason to be put under dogmatic lock and key. This class embraces a large proportion of the young, talented and learned men in the Presbyterian ministry, not a few of whom will be likely to declare that if Dr. Briggs is a heretic so are they. Nor need they be ashamed to join his following, for, although adjudged a heretic, he is none the less a most learned, pious and devout man, and, as he insists and believes, a good Presbyterian.

The penalty imposed on Dr. Briggs is suspension from the ministry. From an outside point of view this looks as if the assembly had not the courage of its conviction or did not dare to follow its verdict to a logical conclusion. If Dr. Briggs is a heretic why should he not be expelled from the church? If he is not fit to preach, is he fit to be a member of the church? Can a heretic remain a Presbyterian? Perhaps we do not fully understand the intricacies of ecclesiastical law, but we think that the way it will strike the common mind. Nor will Dr. Briggs's suspension from the ministry prevent him from promulgating his views as a professor in Union Theological Seminary, which, after this, is likely to become quite distinctively the headquarters of liberal Presbyterianism. Considering the weighty character of the verdict the penalty imposed on Dr. Briggs seems to be inconclusive. The church has not purged itself of heresy.

It is not at all likely that the controversy will end with this action of the General Assembly. It is too much in the nature of an irrepressible conflict between dogma and tradition on one

hand and enlightened reason and untrammelled conscience on the other. It is a conflict that will go on.

BOUND FOR A GENERATION.

One of the main objections to the bonds which the Sullivan regime has issued is the long period which they have to run. They cover a generation, as did the bonds which are now maturing. In spite of the remarkable development of the country, the price of money has fallen 40 per cent. when the interest on bonds is made the test. When the United States issued its six-per-cent. bonds, payable in coin, the rate of interest was equivalent to 9 per cent., but, although many of them were issued during the war, when, in the minds of many, the outcome was in doubt, Congress retained the right to redeem within five years, and made them all redeemable in twenty years. If Congress had done as have the city authorities, the six-per-cent. bonds issued by hundreds of millions at the close of the war, instead of having been largely paid or refunded with a four-per-cent. bond, would now be drawing 6 per cent. interest and all would have been outstanding, unless the government had purchased them at a high premium. But the federal bonds were made redeemable in five years, at the option of the government, and so it has come about that two-thirds of the bonded debt has been paid off by the money which would have been used to pay the high rate of interest if the federal bonds had been issued with no more forethought than was exercised by the city's financiers. As the price of money, measured by the interest on United States bonds, has fallen from 6 to 3 and 3½ per cent., so it is likely to fall during the next ten or fifteen years so that an Indianapolis bond, instead of bearing 4½ per cent., might be sold at par bearing 3 or 3½ per cent. Now, at 4½ per cent., for a period of thirty years, \$838,350 will be paid as interest on a principal of \$621,000. If the city officials had made the redemption of the bonds optional, after ten years, much of the money which must now be paid as a high interest rate could have been used in paying the principal.

POLITICAL GADFLIES AT WORK.

A few months ago, when a prolonged and exciting senatorial contest in Ohio ended in the re-election of the Hon. John Sherman, it was hoped by all Republicans, except, perhaps, a few in Ohio, that the veteran statesman would be permitted to serve out his term without any renewal of the attempts to prod him into resigning. Mr. Sherman is a statesman of such thorough equipment and long experience, and his services to the cause of sound finance and good government are so truly national, that everybody who places public interests above personal or factional ends was glad to see him retained in a position he had filled with so much credit to himself and usefulness to the country. But already the marplots in Ohio politics are suggesting that it would be a graceful act on Mr. Sherman's part to resign, and let another distinguished Ohio Republican step into his place. The Journal has no desire to meddle in the Republican factional fights in Ohio, but it feels moved to say that the suggestion referred to is very discreditable to those who make it. All the Republicans in the United States outside of the anti-Sherman faction in Ohio, and a great many Democrats, desire Mr. Sherman to remain in the Senate, and would regard his resignation as a national loss. He should pay no attention to the gadflies of Ohio politics who are buzzing abroad the impertinent suggestion that he resign. The following, from the Cincinnati Tribune, is so directly to the point that the Journal is glad to copy and endorse it:

"The talk in certain circles suggesting the resignation of Senator Sherman is both ill advised and uncalled for. If there ever was a time when able and sound financiers were needed in the councils of the Nation the present is such a one. The prospect is that for a considerable length of time to come the best financial talent which this country can produce will be demanded at Washington. No one possesses this quality of financial wisdom and experience in a degree more eminent than does Senator Sherman. Were Senator Sherman to consent to resign, such a step we feel confident that not only the people of Ohio, but a large majority of the citizens of the United States would regard as a national calamity. The present is no time for indulging in sentimental mawkishness or exploiting schemes for paying off alleged political obligations. Neither the State of Ohio nor the United States owe any such debts. The particular business before the Republican party today is to stand for a sound financial policy. And no one is as well equipped to fulfill the demands of the hour as is Senator Sherman. Let us have done with the talk about his resignation."

JOHN C. NEW is undoubtedly correct in calling the Republican party the party of protection. It is that nothing. When it ceases to protect rich manufacturers and the privilege of her privilege in the grant of its privileges it ceases to justify its existence.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

That sort of rot has run during the last campaign, but now that uncertainty regarding tariff legislation has so affected the market that factories employing thousands of workmen have shut down, leaving them without employment, people who were moved by such appeals to prejudice, last season, now know that where one manufacturer is assisted by a protective tariff, a hundred men, who sell labor, are benefited.

The bronze statue which is to crown the soldiers' monument has arrived and is an object of curious interest to many persons. It is a figure of a heroic soldier in uniform, and when placed in position will doubtless add very greatly to the artistic effect of the monument.

In this connection the Journal ventures to express the hope that the commissioners will not place the statue facing the west. Reasons can be given why it should face east or south, but none why it should face west. The traditional rule in art is that statues of this kind should face east, but, like all other rules, this is subject to exceptions. The Journal is of the opinion that an exception should be made in the present case, and that the statue should face south. The monument in all coming years will be viewed from the south by vastly more persons than will view it from any other direction. The crossing of Meridian and Washington streets is about the busiest spot in the whole city, while South Meridian street is the direct line of approach from the Union Station to the heart of the city. In coming years thousands of strangers and

visitors to the city will get their first view of the monument from that direction, and a great many will never view it from any other. Obviously, therefore, the southern view should be made as effective as possible. Again, the approaches and steps to the monument, as well as the inscriptions and decorations, show that the south and north sides are the front and back of the monument. If the statue fronts east it will be out of harmony with everything else about the monument. A third reason why the statue should face south is that during a large part of the year the face would be lighted during the entire day, thus adding materially to its expressiveness and effect, while if it faces west the face will be in shadow one half of every day in the year.

Artists would say let the statue face east, common sense would say let it front south, but there is no reason whatever, unless it be the personal desire of some of the commissioners, why it should front west.

A MINOR incident of the Briggs heresy trial is the announcement by Mrs. Cleveland that she and her husband will cease attending the First Presbyterian Church in Washington, and will henceforth attend the Episcopal church hereafter on the Church of the Covenant. This is their mode of repudiating Dr. Sunderland's thing at the Rev. Dr. Smith, who occupied Dr. Sunderland's pulpit on the first Sunday after the meeting of the General Assembly. Dr. Smith was a guest of the Cleveland, and they felt, and perhaps not without reason, that Dr. Sunderland's action towards a visiting minister was discourteous.

KATE FIELD'S WASHINGTON is of the opinion that we ought to be proud that we are able to "take the wind out of the sails" of all other nations with the battle ship New York. That expression has become antiquated. "Take the steam out of their boilers" is more fit.

The government of Salvador has issued an order that the Chinese in that country must go. It is just possible that the de-luded Salvadorians may send a commission up here to find out the best methods of deportation.

The graduating girl, in large numbers, is starting out with world-turning ideas in her head. Verily, the road to matrimony is paved with good intentions.

Not even Phoebe Cousins is having more fun than the Infants Enlists these days.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

It Looked So.
Watts—After all, what is the end of this Briggs heresy business?
Potts—End! There is no end to it.

The Reason Thereof.
Tommy—Paw, what do men grind the faces of the poor for? This newspaper says they do.
Mr. Figg—To make dust out of them, of course.

A Wanderer.
"Honestly," said old Mrs. Jason, "I don't believe that there new minister stuck to his text if it was printed on this here new-fangled 'paper'."

Domestic Relations.
"What is it I hear about Wickliffe's domestic relations being unhappy?"
"Oh, that started from his telling the hired girl that she would have to quit entertaining her cousins at his expense."

Will Some Old Settler Explain?
"There is one bliss you young fellows don't get nowadays," said the old gentleman. "You don't have the happiness of diving away down into the old-fashioned sunbonnet to kiss a pretty girl."

"Yes, that must have been great," admitted one of the young men. "But how was a man able to keep a lookout for the old man and the family dog under such circumstances?"

After the Sunday Opening.
New York Evening Post.

The peaceful and successful results of the first Sunday's experiment must be hard for the extreme Sabatarians to understand. They must have picked up their papers this morning expecting to read of some extraordinary judgment on the fair, or those who went to it. In fact, they had taken pains beforehand to suggest to the Almighty a proper course to observe, as when the Rev. Mr. Allen said in his sermon a week ago Sunday: "I would not be surprised if an electrical storm, the like of which the world has never known, should, with lightning and thunder, sweep away the level those mighty buildings to the ground, and leave Jackson Park a right and appalling evidence of the just wrath of God."

After such a hint as that of what was expected of Providence, it is disappointing in the extreme to learn that there was not even a hint of such a thing. The Sabatarians will soon join Carlyle in intimating to the Almighty that it is high time He was "doing something."

A Wise Word of Warning.

Central Christian Advocate (St. Louis).
A caution, however, ought to be urged upon Christian people everywhere against the use of the word "boycott" in connection with the anti-Sherman fight. That is a dangerous weapon—a double-edged sword which may cut two ways. It is an ugly word, and an ugly and dangerous thing. Whether those who use it should be held responsible for the Sunday day, if the gates are kept open on that day, conscientiously patronize the exposition on other days of the week is a matter for each man to determine for himself. Moreover, he may use his influence for or against the enterprise as he may please, but to cry out "boycott" the whole thing is to repeat a dangerous and foolish performance for a minister or any public teacher.

The Financial Outlook Not Alarming.

George Rutledge Gibson, in June Forum.
Commercial squalls will come, perhaps, but nothing now presages a cyclone. The country has not been converting vast sums of floating into fixed capital, but has not been caught with a large number of incomplete railroads or enterprises of any description, and prices are generally low. There has been enough skepticism in the financial and commercial circles during the past year to act as a brake on ambitious speculators and promoters, so we should be hopeful that such further liquidation as may be necessary will be conducted gradually rather than through the form of an acute commercial crisis.

Come, Hammond, Keep Your Word.

Springfield (Mass.) Republican (Dem.).
An Indiana Congressman named Hammond was recently "turned down" very effectively by Postmaster-general Blissell. Hammond recommended a husbandman for postmaster at Monticello as a reward for casting the deciding vote in the convention held here for Congress. He was elected, but the people protested and held an election for postmaster in which a certain John Turner received all the votes. Hammond announced that if his recommendation was caught with a large number of men, he would resign his office, but the Postmaster-general appointed Turner just the same.

Not Consistent.

Boston Journal.
It is announced with much pride and emphasis in England that the transoceanic cable may be of "exclusively home production." As the future queen of a nation which professes a consuming devotion to free trade, the Princess has no right to make this concession to the ingenuities of protectionism. Her case deserves the immediate attention of the Golden Club.

Thorn in Cleveland's Flesh.

Boston Journal.
Commissioner Roosevelt promises to be a very depressing thorn in the side to President Cleveland. He has a genius for probing shams.

Its Distinguishing Feature.

Washington Post.
The Chicago press congress was remarkable for the large number of newspaper workers who were not present.

VANDALISM BREAKS LOOSE

Number of Names Cut Upon the Bronze of the Crowning Figure.

Heavy Penalty for the Offense Likely to Be Enforced—Unloading the Massive Work at the Monument.

Great crowds yesterday watched the unloading of the sections of the crowning figure of the monument, which were laid at the east base for hoisting into place. The first load was the bust piece. The driver of the big four-horse wagon was Clem Williams, who has done the driving in all the transportation of the enormously heavy stones which went into the monument. He is a faithful fellow, and has taken a great deal of pride in it. When he started yesterday from the railroad yard with his first heavy load of bronze he stuck aloft an American flag. He carried it very proudly until it was time to dismount so that the wagon could be unloaded. The entrance upon the Circle was gained through the private way of the water company, this being necessary because of the asphalt improvement in progress